THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent, will be deducted from the gross amount.

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☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 3, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

GEO. HOWARD, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,
HAVING located at WILSON, N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of Pitt, Greene, Wayne and Edgecombe Counties. Office next door to Gay's Hotel.
Wilson, Edgecombe, July 19, 1854. 71—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake
February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. Alex. Bell, Esq. } *Norfolk.*
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
DR. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

FALL TRADE, 1854.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALtic and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of
Foreign Dry Goods,
Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of
Domestic Fabrics.
Purchased from first hands, and at the recent
Large Auction Sales
at great sacrifices.
We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
PETERSBURG, VA. 83—

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
Call at H. L. EVANS'
No. 29 CHEAP PLACE,
Raleigh, N. C.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform his friends and customers that he has on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, shoes, &c. (this fall's purchase,) which, he desires to close out by Spring, to make room for another stock, and to enable him to do so, the entire stock will be sold at reduced prices, *for cash*, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.
Call and examine for yourselves.
H. L. EVANS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 miuntes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co.,
June 29th, 1854. 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

Hats and Caps.
MACGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW OPENING at their New Store a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's latest style of Super Moleskin Hats, Cassimere, Fur, and a great variety of soft finish Hats of all the leading Styles.
Also a large assortment of Caps for men, boys and children, consisting of Fur, Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Glazed, &c.
All of which they offer at very low prices.
Raleigh, Sept. 29, '54. 89—

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1855. No. 24.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.
Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.
We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.
In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.
☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:
DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in no instance did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

DR. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

J. CHLOSS & BRO.
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,
RALEIGH, N. C.
☞ Call at LOUDER'S New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.
Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, 28, June 1854.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dock st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE. WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20	dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40	dozen French Skins, best quality,
40	" American Calf Skins,
90	" Lining and Binding Skins,
10	" Morocco Skins,
800	Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50	" Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the St te. E. RUFFIN.
November 28, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.
☞ Register and Recorder copy.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C.....12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do
The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:
DIRECTORS.

JOS. B. ROULHAC,		JOHN COX, Edenton,
G. W. D. HUTCHINGS,		JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,		J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,		F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,	of Raleigh.	ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,		W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,		H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,		JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,		A. T. SCMMY, Asheville.
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,		
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.
OFFICERS.
G. B. ROULHAC, *President.*
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President,*
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer,*
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary,*
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney,*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent,*
S. W. WHITING, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, } *Executive Committee.*
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $50, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
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WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
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WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
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RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*
For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.
Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

5000 Russians Killed by a Small Detachment OF TURKS!!

A QUESTION ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the beautiful Store in LOUDER'S new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 200 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different stiles of cloth, beaver, sattinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They pa ticularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.
Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.
As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will, and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.
Remember and call two doors above E. L. HARDING'S.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 95—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and spe

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1855.

Mr. Eaton, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the engrossed bill to remodel the County Courts of Cumberland and New Hanover, reported the same to the Senate and recommended its rejection.

Mr. Wilder, from the committee on public buildings, to whom was referred the question of repairing the statute of Washington and the grading of the earth around the Capitol, reported and asked to be discharged from the same. Discharged.

Mr. Collins, with leave, introduced a bill to confirm the electon of certain officers for the Town of Louisburg. Read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Hoke, the engrossed bill supplemental to an act passed at the present session entitled an act to incorporate the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad Company, was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

A message from the Commons informing that they have passed the engrossed bill to incorporate the Bank of Wilmington, with amendments, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate. Amendments concurred in.

The following engrossed bills were read a third time and ordered to be enrolled. The bill to increase the pay of witnesses in the County of Onslow—a bill to revive and continue in force the act appointing commissioners for the town of Haywood—the bill to emancipate Betty, a slave—and a bill to aid to complete a road from Vannoy's Mill to the Va. line.

The engrossed bill to incorporate Camden and Pasquotank New Cut Canal Company was read the second time and rejected.

The Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Kinston Female college was read the second time and postponed till the 5th of March next.

The engrossed bill to fix and settle the dividing line between the Counties of Chatham and Alamance, was read the second time and rejected.

The engrossed bill—the vote rejecting it having been reconsidered—to incorporate the Camden and Currituck New cut canal company was now taken up, and read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to prevent the obstruction of the passage of fish in the waters of South River and Adam's Creek, and the bill to prescribe and require an oath of office for the town magistrate of Wilmington and for other purposes, were read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Haughton asked leave to introduce a bill to make provision for printing the Journals and acts of the present Legislature, and the same being objected to, he moved a suspension of the rule for the purpose of introducing the bill; which motion was lost, yeas 11, nays 20.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Gold Hill mining company was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled. The engrossed resolution in favor of Reuben Watts, and that in favor of W. A. Winborne, were read a third time and ordered to be enrolled. The engrossed bill to incorporate the Lawrence Hotel, in Raleigh—the bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Cape Fear plank road company—and the bill to authorize S. W. Chadwick, late Sheriff of Craven, to collect arrears of taxes due him, were read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, the bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Beaufort railroad company was read the third time and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Stubbs, the bill to incorporate the Beaufort Savings Bank was read the third time and passed.

The unfinished business of yesterday being the debate upon Mr. Outlaw's resolution, was resumed,

Mr Winston remarked that the opposition to the re-chartering of the State and Cape Fear Banks came from a minority. The majority of the House were backed by nine-tenths of the people. Mr. W. defended the banks from the attacks made upon them.

Mr. Martin hoped the speaking members of the House were satisfied, and that they would allow the House to vote, and proceed with the public business.

Mr. Rolen offered a resolution to the effect that a select committee be appointed to enquire and report what banks ought to be incorporated.

Mr. Baxter defended himself from the charge of having unnecessarily protracted the debate, and again asserted that the bank influence was paramount in the House and the State generally.

After some remarks from Mr. Rolen in support of his resolution, it was rejected.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell's amendment (see proceedings of Monday,) was rejected—yeas 16, nays 74.

Mr. Outlaw's motion was then adopted.

The bill to re-charter the Bank of the State was read the first and second times.

Mr. Baxter, to prevent all the bank charters expiring at the same period, moved to strike out 1885 and insert 1875. Rejected—yeas 42, nays 47.

Mr. Baxter moved to insert '75 instead of '85.

This amendment gave rise to a protracted debate.

Messrs. Singeltary and J. G. Bynum approved of the amendment, Messrs. Phillips, Gorrell, Turner and T. H. Williams were opposed to it. The amendment was rejected—yeas 36, nays 55.

Mr. J. G. Bynum moved to strike out that part authorising the increase of capital. Rejected—yeas 19, nays 72.

Mr. Gilliam moved to insert a clause compelling the Bank to establish a branch in the town of Plymouth.

After a few remarks from Mr. Jenkins the amendment was rejected—ayes 26, noes 39.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell offered an amendment that all profits over and above seven per cent. shall be paid into the Public Treasury.

Mr. Caldwell spoke in favor of his proposition until the Speaker announced the hour of recess, when the House rose until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Met at the usual hour.

Mr. Outlaw moved a call of the House. No quorum.

Mr. Outlaw moved that further call be dispensed with. Not agreed.

Mr. Waugh moved that the absentees be sent for. The motion prevailed—ayes 31, nays 30.

A misunderstanding arose. Mr. Outlaw contended that his motion was to dispense with the call. The vote was again taken and the call was dispensed with.

The unfinished business, Mr. Caldwell's amendment to the bill re-chartering the Bank of the State, was taken up, and rejected—ayes 18, nays 70.

Mr. Baxter moved to increase the tax from thirty to fifty cents per share. A division of the question was called on striking out. Refused—ayes 18, nays 70.

Mr. Baxter moved to strike out fifty cents from the 15th section and insert one dollar.

Mr. Winston moved a proviso to the amendment that the tax shall not be greater than that imposed on other banks in this State. Adopted—ayes 78, nays 9.

The amendment, as amended, was adopted.

Other unimportant amendments were offered and adopted.

Mr. Baxter moved to amend by requiring of the Bank a *bonus* of one share in every twenty for the privileges granted in the charter for the benefit of the State. The ayes and nays were called, and the amendment rejected—ayes 21, nays 67.

A motion was made to establish a branch at Salisbury. Lost.

On motion of Mr. Mebane, the stockholders were required to accept the charter within six months after the rise of the General Assembly.

The bill was further amended and the bill passed its second reading—ayes 85, nays 7.

The rules were suspended and the bill read the third time and passed.

Mr. T. H. Williams moved to make the bill to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear the special order after the adoption of the resolution, and so continue until disposed of.

Mr. Jordan resolved to amend by inserting the Plymouth Bank instead. Lost.

Mr. S. A. Williams moved to lay on the table.—Lost.

The resolution was adopted, and the House rose to recess.

NIGHT SESSION.

Met at 7 o'clock, P. M.

On motion, the bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to slaves was taken upon its second reading. Mr. Singeltary moved an amendment, providing that no liquor dealer shall be granted a license unless he make oath in open court that he will not sell to slaves, under a penalty inflicted on perjury in case of violation. Lost—ayes 14, nays 56.

A bill to increase the stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad Company. A discussion arose. Mr. Jenkins moved the indefinite postponement of the bill. The ayes and nays were demanded and the motion prevailed—ayes 41, nays 40.

A number of local bills passed, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1855.

The bill to incorporate the Rutherford and McDowell Plank Road and Turnpike Company was read three times and passed.

The bill in relation to the 6th Judicial Circuit passed its third reading.

The Senate agreed to the amendments of the House to the bill to recharter the Bank of the State, and the Bank of Cape Fear, with some slight amendments.

The engrossed bill concerning salaries and fees was amended so as to increase the salary of the Comptroller to $1,250, and that of the Secretary of the State to 1,200 and his fees, and passed its third reading.

A number of private bills and resolutions were passed.

The Senate then took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill to incorporate the Atlantic and Northwestern Railroad Company, was read the second and third times and passed.

The Senate concurred in the amendment of the House to the bill to charter the Bank of Clarendon, with several amendments.

The Senate passed quite a number of private bills.

The Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Baxter asked the indulgence of the House, while he made a personal explanation in relation to a report of Mr. McKesson's remarks, which appeared in the Standard. Mr. B. said the report was correct in what it had stated, but it did not contain all the remarks which were made; and the omission of these remarks place him in a very unenviable light before the public. Mr. Baxter recapitulated the circumstances as stated by him on a previous day. The statements made to him were *not* private; he was expressly *authorized* to make use of them; and the same facts were related to fifty other persons. Mr. B. commented on the circumstances as they occurred, and insisted they fully bore out all his statements. Mr. McK. had admitted all the facts as stated by him, and the omission of these facts was what he complained of. He claimed the privilege of setting himself right before the community; and having done so, he left the case with the House, to act as the circumstances of the case may require.

A message was received from the Senate, asking the concurrence of the House to certain amendments in the bill, to prevent the falling of timber in the North East River, in Duplin county; and a bill to incorporate the Carolina City Company. The House concurred in the amendments.

The bill to incorporate the Beaufort and Fayetteville Railroad Company, passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to re-charter the Bank of Cape Fear, was read the second time

On motion of Mr. T. H. Williams, the tax of 25 cents per share was made 30 cents; and several other amendments were adopted, similar to those inserted in the charter of the State Bank. The bill passed its second reading. On its third reading, Mr. Gorrell moved to strike out 1885 and insert 1875. The discussion on this amendment between Messrs. Winston, G. Green, Gorrell, and D. F. Caldwell, was similar to that on the same amendment offered to the State Bank Charter. The motion to strike out '85 was rejected. Yeas 34, Noes 49. The bill passed its third reading, and was ordered to be enrolled. Yeas 79, Nays 6.

Mr. Shepherd moved to take up the engrossed bill incorporating the Bank of Clarendon; this drew forth the friends of the other charters, and successive motions were made to strike out Clarendon and insert "Union," "Halifax," "Salisbury," "Goldsboro," "Fayetteville," &c., which were severally rejected.

A motion by Mr. Singletary, to lay on the table, being rejected, the bill was read the second time.

Mr. Baxter offered an amendment, prohibiting the bank from commencing business until $200,000 was paid in, which was adopted. Yeas 44, Nays 32.

Mr. Singeltary offered an amendment prohibiting any loans to stockholders until one-half of the capital was paid in, which was adopted; and one limiting loans to directors. Rejected. A number of amendments similar to those inserted in the charters granted to the banks of Wilmington, Cape Fear, and of the State Bank, were adopted.

Mr. Shepherd having made some remarks in support of the claims of the section which he represented for more bank accommodation. After some remarks from Messrs. G. Green in support, and Mr. Mebane in favor of postponing the bill. The bill passed its second reading.

Mr. McKesson said during his absence this morning, some allusion was made to him, and he wished the gentleman, (Mr. Baxter,) would repeat his statement. Mr. Baxter then gave the substance of his remarks made in the morning.

Mr. McKesson said he saw in the reporter's account of the gentleman's remarks that Mr. Baxter had stated he was authorized to make the statement in question. Mr. McK. denied he had done so, and asked was the report correct.

Mr. Baxter said it was correct; he had so stated. Mr. McKesson again denied that he had authorized any man to make that statement in the General Assembly.

Mr. Baxter said the gentleman from Burke had told him in the streets; had repeated his statement in the Legislature to single individuals and to crowds, and repeated his observation, that he considered himself authorised to make the statement referred to. Mr. McKesson complained of the injustice done him, in repeating publicly what he considered a private conversation, and alluded to remarks made in private by Mr. Baxter. Mr. Barringer wished the matter to rest without further notice.

Mr. Baxter said the House understood the matter and he was perfectly satisfied.

Mr. McKesson stated the bank officer who acted in his individual capacity in the transaction alluded to made the advances from his private funds, which he had a right to do. Here the Speaker announced the hour for recess had arrived, and the discussion terminated.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill incorporating the Bank of Clarendon was read the third time.

An amendment by Mr. Outlaw compelling the President and officers to make returns on oath of the specie capital subscribed which was adopted in the morning session was on motion of Mr. Shepherd stricken out. Yeas 61 Nays 2.

The bill passed its third reading. Yeas 64, Nays 19. And was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to incorporate the Bank of Plymouth Washington County was read the second time.

An amendment by Mr. Singeltary reducing the Capital to $200,000 was accepted by Mr. Gilliam.

Mr. Outlaws amendment requiring the return of the specie subscribed to be on oath was rejected.

The bill passed its second reading. Yeas 44, Nays 25.

Mr. Settle presented a resolution that a message be sent to the Senate proposing to adjourn to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Turner the resolution was laid on the table. Yeas 45, Nays 32.

On motion of Mr. Gilliam the rules were suspended and the bill read the third time and, yeas 42, nays 31.

The House took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The following bills were laid on the table: a bill to authorize County Courts to subscribe for Railroad stock; a bill to lay off a new County of the name of Graham; a bill to lay off a new County of the name of Alleghany; a bill concerning an Arsenal in the town of Newbern.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell obtained leave to withdraw the bill for incorporating the People's Bank of North Carolina.

A bill supplemental to the bill incorporating the Yadkin Navigation Company was read the second and third times and passed.

A bill concerning labor on the public Roads was read the third time and passed.

A number of bills and resolutions were read the second and third times and passed. They were of little public interest that shall appear in our list of Captions in the next issue.

At a late hour the House adjourned until Thursday morning.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1855.

The engrossed bill to repeal the 4th section of an act passed 1850, entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike Company, passed by the Assembly of 1840, was read the first, second, and third times and ordered to be enrolled; also, the bill to incorporate the Salem, Winston and Virginia turnpike and plank road company.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Holstein Conference Female College in the town of Asheville, was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Graham, from the committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred the engrossed bill to secure to architects and mechanics compensation for labor and materials in the Counties of New Hanover, Pitt, &c. reported the same back, and recommended its rejection. The bill was rejected.

The engrossed resolution in favor of C. C. Stone, and the engrossed bill to emancepate Albert, a slave, were read the third time and ordered to be enrollled. The engrossed bill to emancipate Lewis, a slave, was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Rayner introduced a bill to more effectually secure a compliance with the terms of their charters by the Banks chartered by this General Assembly, or that may hereafter be chartered in this State; which was read the first, second and third times and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Boyd, from the committee on propositions and grievances, to whom a memorial on the subject was referred, reported a bill to attach a part of Buncombe County to Madison. Read first time and passed.

The Senate then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate was engaged during the evening on private bills, some of which were passed and others rejected. The captions of such as were ordered to be enrolled will appear hereafter in this paper.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the engrossed bill explanatory of the tax for the Lunatic Asylum was taken up and passed.

Mr. Martin moved to take up the bill amending the charter of the town of Louisburg.

Mr. Black moved to amend by inserting the Bank of Charlotte.

The motion and amendment were laid on the table.

Mr. Houston presented the memorial of James B. Mark and others, concerning the town of Magnolia, which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Black, was laid on the table.

Mr. J. Barnes presented a resolution that the General Assembly adjourn to-morrow (Friday,) at 12 o'clock. Rejected—yeas 41, nays 31.

Mr. Holland introduced a bill repealing certain sections of an act passed this session for paying traverse jurors in the counties of Cleaveland and Rowan. Read the first time.

On motion of Mr. A. H. Caldwell, the bill was read the second and third times.

Mr. Mann offered an amendment concerning the county of Pasquotank which was adopted, and the bill passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Rolen, a bill to lay off a turnpike road in Cherokee county was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, the bill concerning the State Agricultural Society was taken up and read.

A motion to lay the bill on the table was rejected, yeas 33, nays 35.

Mr. S. A. Williams moved to strike out the appriation of $2500.

Mr. Smith at some length explained the objects of the Society, and defended the appropriation.

Mr. J. G. Bynum supported the motion; he was opposed to the society on the ground that it was located at one place, it ought to be held in different sections of the State.

Mr. Dargan strongly opposed the appropriation to this or any other agricultural society, as he was totally opposed to such institutions, but thought Raleigh was the proper place for its annual Fair.

Mr. Turner was surprised at the opposition given to this bill; he maintained Raleigh was the proper locality, and at some length adopted the claims of the society for the appropriation asked for.

Mr. J. W. Neal was for striking out the appropriation; such societies ought to support themselves.

Mr. Whitaker denied that this appropriation was for the benefit of Raleigh, $8000 was expended on the Fair-ground in erecting suitable buildings &c. and so far from the visitors being a benefit to the City, it was otherwise, for the Hotels being crowded, the private houses were thrown open at considerable expense and inconvenience to the residents. Mr. W. stated a great improvement had taken place, since the first fair, in all parts of the surrounding counties. The premiums for agricultural implements at the last fair was taken by mechanics from Warren and other counties.

Mr. W. also stated that a gentleman from the West (Dr. Holt) had taken $150 in premiums. Also, that the increased travel on the railroad during the Fair week amounted to several thousand dollars, thus indirectly increasing the revenue of the State.

After some other remarks in defence of the Society, Mr. W. called on the House to reject the motion.

Mr. McDuffie was in favor of the Agricultural Society, but was opposed to its location in Raleigh—would prefer Greensborough.

Mr Mann expressed his surprise at the opposition offered to the appropriation, and defended Agricultural Societies from the remarks made by Mr. Dargan.

After some further debate between Messrs. J. G. Bynum, Whitaker and D. F. Caldwell.

The appropriation of $2500 was stricken out.

Mr. S. A. Williams moved to insert $1500.

Mr. Dargan moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table. Rejected—yeas 34, nays 38.

Mr. Whitaker moved to amend by inserting $2000, which was rejected, and Mr. S. A. Williams' amendment adopted.

Mr. J. G. Bynum offered an amendment providing that the annual Fairs be held in different localities. Rejected—yeas 29, nays 34.

The bill then passed its third reading—yeas 39, nays 32.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the bill increasing the capital of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington was taken up, and passed its second reading—yeas 55, nays 13.

The bill was then read the third time and the yeas and nays being demanded, the Clerk had just finished the calling the roll when it was discovered there was no clause in the bill providing that the increased capital should be paid in specie or its equivalent. A number of members changed their votes, and the bill was rejected—yeas 33, nays 36.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey the vote was reconsidered, and the bill being amended by the insertion of specie or its equivalent, passed.

Mr. Singeltary offered a resolution to the effect that the General Assembly rescind the former resolution and adjourn *sine die* on Friday morning at 5 o'clock.

A motion to lay on the table was rejected—yeas 31, nays 41.

A motion by Mr. Martin to amend by inserting Monday, and a motion to insert 12 o'clock Friday being rejected,

Mr. Patterson moved to strike out Friday and insert Saturday.

After some discussion Mr. Singeltary withdrew his amendment.

The House then took a recess till 3 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Bryson the bill to incorporate the Tuckesegee and Keowee turnpike road company was read the second time. After some debate, the bill was read the third time and passed.

A bill more effectually compel the Banks to comply with their charters was read the first time, and the rules being suspended was read the second and third times and passed.

A message was received from the Senate with an amendment to the bill incorporating the Bank of Clarendon at Fayetteville, asking the concurrence of the House in the amendment.

This gave rise to a long debate, in which the general principles of Banking were very fully discussed.

The Speaker (by permission of the House) made an able exposition, not only of the amended clause under debate, but of the dangers to be incurred by granting the numerous charters asked for. He deprecated in strong language the policy of chartering small Banks, and expressed his conviction that two large Banks under proper management were to be preferred to the present system, which he feared would in the end prove destructive of the best interests of the State. The Speaker concluded his very able remarks (which were listened to with the most marked attention) by stating in his opinion legal restrictions were useless; the best safeguard of the public interests lay in the ability and fidelity of the Bank officers.

An amendment by Mr. Singeltary being rejected, the House refused to recede from its amendment—yeas 31, nays 35.

Mr. Shepherd moved to take up the bill to incorporate the Bank of Salisbury. A motion to lay on the table was rejected—yeas 26, nays 40.

Mr. Singeltary moved that the bill to incorporate the Bank of Union be taken up as soon as that of Salisbury was disposed of, which was adopted.

Mr. Jenkins moved that all the bank bills on the table be postponed until the fourth of March—yeas 23, nays 44.

Pending the calling of the roll on Mr. Shepherd's motion the Speaker announced the hour for recess, and the House rose until 7 o'clock.

SPEECH OF THOMAS J. MORISEY,

OF ROBESON.

On the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad.

MR. SPEAKER:—I hope the Senate will indulge me for a short time, whilst I speak my own sentiments upon this bill before this House, and the honest convictions of those whom I have the honor, in part, to represent upon this floor. And, though, humble and inexperienced will be my efforts, yet, sir, the subject is one of great and vital importance to North Carolina, and my immediate constituents. Surrounded as I am with gentlemen of talent, legislative experience, and high-toned patriotism, I would shrink from the task of addressing such a body, did not the happiness, the welfare—I might almost say the political salvation—of my constituents demand this effort at my hands. And sir, where interest and duty demand my ability and exertion, I would be recreant to my sacred trust, were I to hesitate or waver in the discharge of those duties incumbent upon me. I claim but little legislative experience, and have not the vanity to imagine that I can inform this Senate upon its duties or its responsibilities. I claim but an humble position in talent and experience; but, sir, I stand *second to no one* in pride of my native State, and a patriotic desire to improve her physical, mental, and moral condition I desire to see all local prejudices annihilated forever, and every portion of her soil "bloom and blossom as the rose." And how can these great and valuable interests be promoted? Only by proper and judicious State improvements. Individual enterprize may and will do much to promote the interest of many of her citizens, but never can achieve the welfare of all.

I shall not weary the patience of the Senate by entering upon a catalogue of the many improvements completed and in progress in the State. I am opposed to no improvement, the results of which will be beneficial to North Carolina. I am sorry we have so few whose results are calculated to elevate the State, and properly unite the West with the East. This union, Mr. Speaker, should long since have been made, and must yet be made, if our State would ever be what she will become,—with all her Western resources properly developed.—The Railroad which we desire to build in my section of the State we honestly believe a State work of great importance. My friend from Anson has so thoroughly and eloquently proclaimed the details of this road, that I will endeaver not to repeat what he has so wisely and so justly said. By reference to the map, it will be seen, that in our section of the State, nature has afforded very few conveniences for transportation, and legislation none. No river, upon whose waters we can send off our products to market—no Railroad facilities—no plankroads, and no market within our own State conveniently near. This, sir, is the sad and lamentable condition of our section of the State. But, where does all our trade tend?—Does it go to the markets of our own State, where it properly belongs, and where it ought to go? No, sir, it goes to South Carolina, enriching her towns, and giving them greater commercial facilities. And I am sorry to admit, that it must continue to go to South Carolina, and thus drain our State of many and great advantages, unless we obtain this charter. The advantages of such a work are almost incalculable In the first place, a better regulated State-pride must and will follow beneficial State improvements, by keeping alive the important fact, that we are trading in our own State, and in our own commercial towns—enlarging their commercial advantages, and materially adding to their prosperity and happiness. By this means, every youth learns to properly appreciate his own State, and her many advantages; and thus his pride of State "grows with his growth, and strengthens with his strength." By this means, advantageous associations are often formed, which lead to lasting friendships, and sometimes to great State and commercial benefits.

Again: By the construction of this road, the produce now building up the towns of South Carolina will be diverted to Wilmington, where it properly belongs,—thus enriching all the country through which the road passes,—and bearing our own products to our own Seaports, increasing the energy of our own citizens, and adding character and commercial fame to Wilmington—a town ever to be remembered for her noble great efforts in the cause of internal improvements. And thus, by adding to her exports North Carolina products, we acquire much greater facilties in commerce, and must necessarily enjoy, in the commercial world, higher distinction and much more enlarged credit. We may thus enable Wilmington to enter largely into a direct trade with Europe, and thus purchase at home many things as cheaply as we can now purchase them in New York. These things will be a proud consummation of the efforts of every true son of North Carolina. Look again at the exchanges in that section of the country, where we propose to run this road. We are now chartering banks for the benefit and convenience of our own people, in their varied business of life; and the more of our own notes we use, the more beneficial will be our legislation. But instead of using our own bank paper in the contemplated route of this road, we use South Carolina paper, because we are obliged to trade in that State; and where we trade from necessity, we must take such money as constitutes the exchange of those with whom we trade. They give us less for our produce, very often, and *their own* bank bills to carry home with us. We are now limiting our banks to five dollar issues, but when we sell our produce in South Carolina, we return with small notes,—and thus have for our circulation paper of another State, injurious to our commerce and our own institutions. This evil will be avoided by the construction of this road. And, sir, our legislation should always be directed to improve the welfare and prosperity of our own citizens, and prevent every drain of our products, injurious to us and deleterious to the interests of our own State.

These, Mr. Speaker, are some of the many advantages to be derived from the completion of this road We ask this chanter, because we think it right and proper for this Legislature to grant it. We ask it because this is a road beneficial to us, and incalculably important to North Carolina. By its completion, *four millions* dollars will be added to our commercial exports, and *four millions* of dollars of our own paper be added to our circulation. We ask it in justice to those who have contributed to the advancement of other great improvements, and asked nothing at the hands of the State. The representatives from this section of the State have ever been generous and liberal in uniting to build up the interest of North Carolina. This road is a rival of no other work of improvement, and hence will not injure them in any codsiderable degree. A few bales of cotton or a few bushels of corn may seek this means of transportation, which have, from necessity, been otherwise directed. But, sir, it will never divert trade from other sources where it properly and legitimately belongs. This contemplated road will run through a rich and valuable country, whose people are as loyal, intelligent and patriotic as any in the State. I think I may venture the assertion, that the two counties which I represent upon this floor, have furnished to the world more Ministers of the Gospel and more good school teachers than any two counties in the State. My own county of Robeson has, I believe, at this time, as many students at our University as any county in the State. These, Mr. Speaker, are some of the reasons why we ask this charter. I believe this Legislature cannot and will not turn a deaf ear to our earnest wishes and our just expectation.

But, Mr. Speaker, should I be disappointed in the generous and liberal sentiments of this Senate, and this road be refused us, still, sir, we will be North Carolinians. Refuse us every thing and degrade us as you may, we will still love our native State and hope and look forward to brighter and better days. I wish every legislator to feel the force of this.

> "Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
> Who never to himself hath said,
> This is *my own, my native land.*"

When we feel this sentiment in our Legislature, we must and will be more liberal in our improvements, and look more particularly to State pride and State developments. I am a States' Rights man, Mr. Speaker, and am extremely desirous for the advancement of my State in all her resources, which will make her one of the richest, as she is now one of the noblest, States in this Confederacy. And, I will add, if there be within her sacred borders one so lost to self-respect, so lost to the duty he owes to his native State, as dare to injure her fair fame,

> "May Life's unblessed cup for him
> Be drugged with treacheries to the brim,—
> And, when from earth his spirit flies,
> Just Prophet, let the damned one dwell
> Full in the sight of Paradise,
> Beholding heaven and feeling hell."

These are the sentiments that all should feel, as we are rapidly advancing to greatness and glory. Whatever may be the fate of North Carolina, such will be mine. Her destiny will be my destiny—"through evil as well as through good report" I will be with her. Should we perform our duty, our whole duty, "in after years our children's children will rise up and call us blessed." And, in the language of one of her noblest sons,

"Carolina, Carolina, Heaven's blessing attend her."

REMARKS OF L. W. HUMPHREY,

OF ONSLOW,

Delivered in the House of Commons Feb. 3, 1855, on the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Beaufort and Fayetteville Railroad Company.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall not tax your patience with a speech upon the subject of internal improvements. That has been committed to other and abler hands; but I would ask the House to consider attentively the central position of the proposed route—the points which are indicated, and the character of the country through which it will pass.

The bill before the House provides for the construction of a Railroad from Beaufort harbor *via* Fayetteville to the coal fields—commencing at a seaport town in the middle of our coast, whose natural advantages are as good as we could desire, with a harbor of surpassing capacity, in which ships from every quarter of the globe can with safety congregate for freight, and by means of railroads will offer these advantages to every portion of the State.

The country between these points is wealthy and populous; noted for its immense amount of naval stores, and rich in agricultural resources, but cramped for the want of facilities which this road will afford them. Sir, we do not ask the State to build this road for us; the friends of this project of improvement do not ask that the State shall take two-thirds of the amount necessary for its construction, nor do they ask an appropriation of money; but we do ask that, when the Company shall have graded and prepared the road, the Treasurer of the State be authorized and directed to endorse the bonds of said Company for the purpose of purchasing and laying the superstructure.

The County which I have the honor to represent, and the other Counties along the contemplated route, as well as the citizens of the enterprising town of Fayetteville, which is almost entirely pent up and neglected by the Legislature, (as was clearly demonstrated in the very able speech of the gentleman from Cumberland, Col. McDuffie, the other day,) all demand facilities to an outlet, which offers them such great inducements, and which as a harbor is as easy of access as that of Beaufort. We are not able to build it of ourselves, and I am here commissioned to ask of this Legislature to lend a helping hand to that portion of our State, which has received but little State patronage, but has always cheerfully contributed its share in carrying on works of a similar character in other portions of the State. Apart from this, I have voted in favor of other schemes of improvement. It is well known to those who have observed my course in the House that I have supported the claims of others. I have voted for the Wilmington and Charlotte road, the Atlantic and North Carolina road, and the Western extension from Salisbury. I supported those measures because I considered them works of great merit and well calculated to improve the condition of the State.

Sir, since it has become the settled policy of the State to embark in Railroads and other improvements, I am in favor of adopting a system as liberal and as general as can be devised; and as a member of the Legislature of North Carolina I feel it to be my duty, as it is my pride, to give assistance to any project which has for its aim the development of the resources of our people and which will aid them in every judicious effort to draw forth the immense resources of our State and of arousing her dormant energies into action. Now, Sir, I have no fear that the constituency which I have the honor to represent in this House will blame me because I have departed from the path hitherto pursued by my predecessors. I believed it to be right, just and proper that I should do so, and have acted accordingly. And, sir, I have too high an opinion of the intelligence and liberality of those who sent me here to think that they will disapprove of that course; but even did I believe that their judgment would be different from that which I anticipate, my course would still be the same, because, as I have before said, I believe it to be right, just and proper; I believe that these works will redound to the welfare, prosperity and glory of North Carolina, and I would rather fall in pursuing that course than rise in pursuing any other.

I have been sent here to act as I thought the best interests of the State required, and as I am not looking forward to popular favor nor ambitious of political distinction, I shall remember and take counsel of that admonition given by a great Cardinal to his servant:

> "Be just, and fear not:
> Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's,
> Thy God's, and truths; and if thou fallest,
> O Cromwell, thou fallest a blessed martyr."

MASSACHUSETTS U. S. SENATOR. Some of the citizens of Worcestor met Gen. Wilson at the railway depot in that city, on Thursday, as he passed through on his way to Washington. They "could not be kept by the storm from taking by the hand the man who goes to Washington to represent freedom-loving Massachusetts and not money-loving Boston." To which bit of western eloquence Gen. Wilson responded as follows:

Fellow-citizens of Worcestor: I thank you for this cordial greeting. I am glad to hear from you these words of cheer. I have laid my hand upon the heart of Massachusetts, and I know that it beats true to freedom and humanity. I know the principles which her people enerish above all others, and wherever I abide, and whatever station I may occupy, I shall strive faitafully to uphold and defend them."

The ringing of the bell and the shriek of the steam whistle here cut off the thread of Mr. Wilson's remarks, and the cars rolled out of the depot amid the cheers of the multitude.

BY AUTHORITY. The Washington (N. N.) Organ gives this account of its order:

"Our party contains Whigs, Democrats, pro-slavery men, anti-slavery men, free-trade advocates, protective-tariff advocates—*all classes; but* without reference to their differences of opinion on these matters, they *unite* and *harmonize* in pursuing the grand objects of their association."

Is this motley crew to be the party to which shall be intrusted the working man's rights, the rights of the State, and the principle of free-trade, anti-protection and anti-distribution? *Pa. Dem.*

REMARKS OF DR. S. A. WILLIAMS,

OF WARREN,

Delivered in the House of Commons February 13th 1855, on the Bill prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors to slaves.

The bill just read was introduced by my colleague, Mr. Jenkins after the unfavorable report made by the Judiciary Committee on a resolution introduced by me suggesting the propriety of enacting a law requiring all sellers of spiritous liquors to take oath in open Court not to violate any of the acts of the General Assembly in reference to selling spirituous liquors to slaves. I had hoped, Mr. Speaker, when I offered that resolution and moved its reference, that we should have had a favorable report thereon; but the action of that Committee has doomed myself and the public generally to disappointment. I say the public, from the fact that I have yet to hear the first individual, either in or out of this body express any opposition to the enactment of such a law—save the members of the Committee to whom it was referred Sir, the interest of those who sent me here, aye sir, the interests of every slave-owner in North Carolina demand such a law. And should the bill now under consideration become a law, the public will owe my friend and colleague, a heavy debt of gratitude. It is true, Mr. Speaker, that some subjects demand and receive more attention in Legislative bodies than others, but sir, I do know that the members of this General Assembly will agree with me, when I assert that no bills should receive a greater share of attention, than those, the express object of which is the protection of one of the largest, and at the same time, one of the most important tax-paying interests in North Carolina. The bill now before us is truly one of this character, whether we view it in relation to the amount of taxes paid on slaves or the number of individuals owning them. In looking over the Comptroller's report to this Legeslature, I find the number of slaves in this State, to be nearly three hundred thousand, and as an evidence of the importance of this interest the report of the Finance committee to this House, and which report we have adopted, proposes to raise by the tax on slaves nearly ninety thousand dollars. The county of Warren, Mr. Speaker, as well as the five adjoining counties feel a deep interest in the success of this bill, from the fact, that no six counties contain more slaves, Sir, Warren has a slave population of eight thousand, eight hundred and seventy, Nash has a slave population of nearly five thousand, Franklin nearly six thousand, Halifax nearly nine thousand, and Granville nearly nine thousand. The aggregate number of slaves in these six is 46,663, and is indeed one sixth part of the slave population of N. C. So you perceive that my section of the State feels a very deep interest in any thing which affects the slave population of the State. By reference to the increase of slaves in North Carolina, I find that the rate per cent of increase for ten years has fallen off very materially. From 1790 to 1830, a period of forty years, the increase for ten years, was twenty-five per cent, but from 1830 to 1850, a period of twenty years the rate of increase for ten years is barely nine per cent. It is true that several causes have brought about this decrease, but I undertake to say that no one cause has contributed more to the lessening of the figures than the over and excessive use of spirituous liquors.

It is true, Mr. Speaker, that some sections of this State do not contain as many slaves as my particular section, but this is no reason why their representatives upon this floor should not appreciate our grievances and lend us a helping hand in correcting them. Slaves, Sir, in one sense, are the property of North Carolina, and it behooves this Legislature, in the spirit of justice to them that own them requires that we should throw around them every necessary and wholesome protection. North Carolina has launched out into a magnificent system of internal improvements, and without stopping just here to say whether I voted for these improvements or not, one thing at least looks us prominently in the face, that the State debt hereby incurred is to be paid in a very great measure by the taxes on slaves.

Mr. Speaker, this is not the first effort made in this House to protect the slave interest of North Carolina. Some time since a bill was introduced to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors to free negroes, and the same article by free negroes to slaves; and strange, yes remarkable to say, it received its quietus by a very large vote against it. It is not my purpose to say any thing not strictly in connection with this subject, but sir, of all the curses to which our slave population is heir to, none are more odious and seriously injurious than that of their associating and commingling with free negroes, the inevitable tendency of which is to corrupt their morals and habits, and instill in them a spirit of insubordination. In addition, to protect our slaves from the excessive use of spirituous liquors, I am for throwing around our free negroes every restriction that the Constitution of my State and the laws of humanity can possibly justify. It is a fact admitted, known to every member upon this floor, that jug liquor shops, together with every kind of establishment, the owners of which sell liquor to our slaves in violation of the Acts of the General Assembly are seriously injurious to them, which injuries are frequently developed in the form of incurable diseases. It may be contended by some that the fine proposed in this bill ($200,) is too high, and that a good many convicted under this act would be rendered penniless. Sir, it is a pleasing reflection with me that the same causes and reasons which would drive dishonest and unlawful vendors from violating the law would give to honest and lawful dealers in the same the profits which every slave owner is perfectly willing for them to make. Another fact known to every one is that the largest amount of injury done to our slaves is by those dealing in spirituous liquors whose capital does not exceed fifty dollars, and I acknowledge with pleasure that one of the main effects in passing this bill is to put down and perfectly annihilate these small and contemptible sinkholes of vice and iniquity.

The bill provides that the amount obtained by convictions under this act is to go to the support of the free schools in the County in which the conviction is made, which is an additional reason to give it favor and support in the House. I would not advocate the principle, Mr. Speaker, that we should do evil that good may come out of it, nor will the operations of such a law as we propose warrant any thing of the kind. But sir, if carrying out the laws of the State in good faith brings about any such result, neither Christianity or morality should be held responsible for violating any correct moral principle. It is to be hoped that convictions under this act, should it become the law of the land, will be few and far between, but when they do come, let the putting down and crushing out of the evil go to the building up and advancing the great cause of education in this State, repaying us in

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY FEB. 17, 1855.

Business Directions.

Any person remitting money for subscription to the Standard will please state whether it is for the Weekly or Semi-Weekly paper; and also whether it is for a new subscriber or for one already on our books.

In ordering a change of the paper, please state the Post-office to be changed *from*, as well as the one *to*.

Write all proper names plainly and distinctly.

☞ As a general rule we shall, in future, send our paper to no new subscriber until the subscription money is paid, as we desire and intend to adopt the advance payment system as soon as practicable.

*** All obituary notices exceeding ten lines will hereafter be charged as advertisements.

Strangers sending us advertisements must accompany them with the cash or give satisfactory reference, or they will not be inserted.

Persons indebted for subscriptions can remit any amount at any time by mail; and receipts will in all cases be promptly transmitted. Those who are indebted up to November last will, we trust, send in the amount at once; and if the precise sums due are not known, it will make no difference, as for all sums overpaid in this way the subscriber will have credit and a receipt accordingly. We trust all our friends will remit by mail, and thus save us the heavy commissions, 20 per cent. which we have to pay for collecting.

HOLDEN & WILSON.

Feb. 7, 1855.

THE LEGISLATURE.

This body is rapidly approaching the close of its labors; we presume it will adjourn *sine die* this (Saturday) morning.

Since our last issue the following Banks have been chartered: Bank of the State of North Carolina, Bank of Cape Fear, Bank of Wilmington, and Bank of Clarendon, the latter to be located in Fayetteville. The capital stock of the Bank of Charlotte and that of the Commercial Bank have also been authorized to be increased.

We shall publish in our next the captions of the laws, including the substance of the more important acts.

Many of the members have already left for their homes. On Thursday evening there were not more than thirty-four Senators and eighty-five Commoners in attendance.

The labors of the session now about to terminate, cannot fail, in our humble judgment, to redound to the increased advancement and prosperity of the State.

LET THE SOUTH BEWARE!

We publish below a letter from New York, to which we ask the thoughtful attention of our readers. We know the author—he is a gentleman of character and a man of truth. He has friends in the South whom he desires to protect against the insidious approaches of this secret organization; and he loves the Union of the States, and would do all a man may do to warn his Southern friends against efforts now on foot, which, if successful, must end in its disruption. He refers to a former letter to us, in which he exposes the character and designs of the Know Nothing organization. In that letter, speaking from personal observation and experience, he says:

"I found the burden of the speeches made in the general meetings of the order, was hatred of the Catholic name and faith, organized opposition to all foreigners, and implicit obedience on the part of every member to the edicts of those who ruled the order; whilst in the private meetings of the leaders, *it was a wrangle for office and a continual fight for the spoils.* * * Depend upon it, my dear Sir, it will be a sorry day for the South when she abandons herself to the arms of Know Nothingism. The order at the North is composed of men who are seceders from all parties—blind advocates of all kinds of isms—men of no fixed principles, office-seekers and suckers. The freesoil platform and the doctrine of the abolitionists is the only creed here which they have in common; and *the institutions of the South have no deadlier foes than the Know Nothings of the North.*"

Our Correspondent, in the same letter, further exposes the selfishness and despotism of the Order, and concludes as follows: "Though despising the organization from the bottom of my soul, I am determined to continue a member, just to keep posted up in their movements, and to find out their future intentions."

Below is the second letter of our Correspondent, to which we referred in the commencement of this article:

NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1855.

The Know Nothings of the North the Abolitionists of the North—Danger to the South—Election of W. H. Seward to the Senate.

The views and sentiments contained in my last letter to you have been confirmed if confirmation was wanted. And now the great Know Nothing organization in the Northern States stands before the country as the avowed and open champion of abolitionism, freesoilism, and every other ism hateful to the South. The Know Nothings had a large majority in the Legislature, and had they a desire to defeat him, W. H. Seward never could have been elected. The power was in their hands, and that power sends him again to the Senate to insult the South—to agitate the questions that will ultimately rend the Union. Able and astute, his far-reaching plans are now organizing in the shape of Know Nothing councils—vast bodies of men in the South, ready to be wheeled into the Seward ranks, and in darkness and in secret they will vote for a man whom they dare not openly support and dare not openly vote for. Let the South beware, for the arch freesoiler promises now to reach the Executive chair once filled by Washington, Madison and Jefferson, and should he succeed an unsparing persecution of Southern statesmen, and a remorseless crushing of Southern interests will fill the South with mourning. For God sake stop the Know Nothing movement in the South! Tell the people it is a freesoil movement, and Northern politicians are buying Southern votes under the Know Nothing dodge. It is sung through all the Southern Know Nothing councils that Millard Fillmore is to be the candidate of the order in the next Presidential election. False! false as hell! The entire organization of the North will be bent against him. It is the last dodge of the freesoil party. This is a movement, started only for the purpose of enticing Southern votes for their support. It is now universally acknowledged here that the election of Seward unmasks the whole thing. The Know Nothing party and the freesoil party are one and the same thing. *

☞ We invite the attention of our readers, and especially that of the people of this Co gressional District, to the Card of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in our paper to-day.

The last Warrenton News contains a call upon the Democracy of Warren to hold a meeting in Warrenton on Tuesday of February Court, to appoint Delegates to a District Convention. A meeting has also been called for in Wake, to be held at our next March Superior Court.

It is time that the Democrats of the District generally were moving in the matter. In order to ensure a full and fair Convention, an early start should be made. We shall refer to the subject again.

SUDDEN DEATHS. The dwelling-house of Thomas Joyce, Esq., of Stokes County, was recently burnt down, and Mr. Joyce died immediately afterwards, owing probably to the heat and excitement.

We also learn that recently, Mr. John Smith, of Wayne, died suddenly of congestion of the brain, occasioned by his attempting to lift a tree out of a road which he was travelling. They were both valuable cittzens.

☞ A portion of our Semi-Weekly edition of to-day is dated Feb. 14, on the outside. It should be Feb. 17. Mistakes *will* happen sometimes.

MESSRS. McKESSON AND BAXTER.

On Wednesday last a little sparring occurred in the House between Messrs. Baxter, of Henderson, and McKesson, of Burke. In addition to the report in the proceedings Mr. McK. has handed us the following, which we publish without intending to take sides with either:

Mr. McKesson rose to a question of personal privilege—he said since the hour of recess had almost arrived, and since the gentleman from Henderson (Mr. Baxter) was in his seat, and would be absent after 3 P. M., he did not wish to treat that gentleman as he (Mr. Baxter) had done him this morning when he was not present to reply. He now desired the gentleman from Henderson to make his statement.

Mr. Baxter said in reply that he had simply stated that the matter in question had been repeatedly spoken of by the gentleman from Burke (Mr. McK.) on several occasions, at various places and different times, and asked Mr. McKesson if such was not the case.

Mr. McKesson said it was true he had spoken of it frequently, it was an old matter; but he insisted that was not the point at issue between him and Mr. B.—the point was whether or not he (Mr. McK.) had authorized Mr. B. to mention the matter in this Hall as that gentleman had stated. He (Mr. McK.) denied having ever authorized Mr. B. or any other gentleman to make the statement in this Hall or elsewhere; he had expressly requested that gentleman not to do so, and he (Mr. B.) knew it.

Mr. Baxter said the matter was public—it had not only been spoken of openly, but the gentleman from Burke (Mr. McK.) had spoken of bringing suit against the Bank for charging a premium on gold. He did not regard it a violation of confidence to speak of it in this Hall.

Mr. McKesson said it was true he had spoken of instituting suit at one time for the excess charged on gold. He wished further to say that the gentleman from Henderson (Mr. B.) was one of the Attorney's spoken to in the matter, which he thought an additional reason why that gentleman should not have mentioned the matter. And again repeated that the board of directors had nothing to do with the note alluded to by the gentleman the other day; that an officer of that Bank had purchased the note as he (Mr. McK.) had previously stated, with his private funds and gave his private draft.

☞ We shall publish soon the remarks of Mr. Winston, of Bertie, delivered in the Commons, on the subject of a Convention. Mr. Winston concludes his remarks on the majority doctrine advocated by Mr. Graham, as follows:

"So much for this new doctrine; a doctrine which goes a bow-shot beyond anything that we have ever heard before; a doctrine which drags down the Constitution from its sacred position and gives it no more authority or dignity than a mere act of the Legislature; a doctrine which, in effect, abolishes the Constitution which our fathers left us; a doctrine which will, in my opinion, meet the decided condemnation of the people of North Carolina."

☞ What (says the Mississippian) do our Baptist, Methodist, Episcopalian and Presbyterian friends, who have been inclined to encourage the Know Nothings, think of their nominating John Moore, the Universalist preacher, for Governor of New Hampshire? If we are not mistaken, most of them think as badly of Universalism as Catholicism.

☞ We re-publish to-day the speech of Mr. Houston, of Duplin. Owing to a misunderstanding it was published in our last as the speech of Mr. Humphrey. We had in hand a speech from each of these gentlemen, and by some means we transposed the names. All right now—we hope.

☞ His Excellency Gov. Bragg gave a party at the Executive Mansion on Tuesday night last, which passed off most agreeably to all The assemblage was quite large, considering the inclemency of the night.

☞ Mr. John H. Boyd, of Rockingham County, has been admitted by the Supreme Court to the practice of law in the County Courts. It is due to Mr. B. to state that he was prevented by an accident from applying at the usual time.

☞ Extra copies of the Report of the Committee on Internal Improvements can be had at the Standard office to-morrow (Saturday.) It is a valuable and highly interesting document.

WILMINGTON. The Herald, in reply to some questions by the Milton Chronicle, says:

"In reply we have to state, that we have been informed on enquiry that the depth of water on the bar is now fifteen feet; and our pilots say that they can easily carry in or out a vessel drawing 14½ feet. It is believed that a constant deepening is going on as the work of improvement at the mouth of the river progresses. Vessels carrying from 450 to 500 tons *dead weight* are now loading at our wharves, and can proceed to sea without the least delay."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We have the latest news by the steamer Asia.

The English Ministry have resigned, and the Earl of Derby had failed to establish a new Cabinet. Much anxiety prevailed on this account.

Affairs at Sebastopol are unchanged.

The Hon. Pierre Soule is reported seriously ill.

No change in cotton; but there was a speculative demand in flour and wheat. Corn had declined one shilling.

DISTRICT CONVENTION. The necessity of calling a Convention of the Democratic party of this Congressional District, to nominate a candidate to represent us in the next Congress of the United States, is so apparent that we deem it entirely needless to present to the intelligent citizens of Warren, an argument in its favor. The fact that we have been, for the last two years virtually bereft of representation in the popular branch of the National Legislature—nay more, that the wishes of the people of the District have been utterly disregarded, and set at open defiance by a member who possesses scarcely a principle in common with a large majority of its citizens—outweighs all the arguments that could possibly be adduced in opposition to the holding of a Convention, and imperatively demands this measure of harmony at the hands of our party. The people have already decided in favor of a Convention. The Democratic papers of the District are unanimous in the expression of the same sentiment. It is necessary in order to reconcile personal preferences, and to harmonize conflicting opinions, if any exist, in regard to the nomination. We have in the District many able and worthy Democrats, true and tried men, from whom to select a candidate for the approaching contest, who will bear the noble flag of Democracy to triumphant victory.

The period is at hand when the Democrats of Warren should bestow upon this subject their serious attention, and take prompt and efficent steps to ensure a full and fair representation in the Convention. We desire to follow, not to lead in this important matter. Our duty is to bring the subject before the people of the county, and to await their action in the premises. This we do, however, with a sincere desire, that an early day may be suggested for a primary meeting of the Democracy. It is, already high time that the subject was agitated by the people; and our columns are open to our friends for any communications which they may think proper to write, tending to promote harmony and concert of action. When the Convention shall have met, and the nomination shall have been made, we shall cheerfully lend our humble efforts in support of the election of the Democratic nominee, and to do all in our power to unite the Democracy of the District, as one man, in securing a triumphant majority for our candidate.

Warrenton News.

The Governor of Alabama has reappointed Joel M. Riggs, Comptroller, and William Graham Treasurer of the State.

For the Standard.

To the Voters of the 4th Congressional District:

GENTLEMEN:—As the Spring Term of the Courts comes on, many of you will begin to feel some interest relative to the next Congressional election in this District; and inquiries will arise as to who will be, or rather *who shall be* the next candidate? From the position which I occupied in the last campaign it may be proper and even due to you as well as just to myself to make known, thus early, my individual views in regard to the matter.

I do not desire to review the circumstances or to specify the causes which, in my judgment, controlled the last election and led to our defeat in a District so largely Democratic. The campaign was lengthy and thorough—the result is well known, and its effects are already somewhat realized. To those of you who gave me your support I take this occasion to return my sincere thanks for such a manifestation of your partiality and confidence, and to those of you who thought proper to vote against me, as a large majority of you did, I can say of a truth (with very few exceptions) that I have no complaints to utter. I believe that every man ought to exercise the right of suffrage like a *freeman* and cast his ballot for the man of his choice. It is true defeat went hard for the time, but so soon as passion subsided and reason resumed her throne I felt that there was cause to rejoice *even in defeat*, for in every point of view *the result was best for me.* In confirmation of this truth I desire to state that I do not wish or intend to again thrust myself forward for Congressional honors; and indeed, under no circumstances could I consent, at this time, to become a candidate. I know that the representative of so free, intelligent and patriotic a people has much cause for congratulation, and in many respects and under some circumstances the position is a very desirable one; but not I prefer, for the present, to give my undivided attention to my profession and let some of my friends, better qualified than myself, take the responsibilities and reap the honors of being *our* representative.

In conclusion allow me to suggest the importance of holding primary meetings in the different Counties at an early day to appoint Delegates to meet in Convention at some suitable time and place for the purpose of nominating a good and true Democrat as the candidate to represent this District in the next Congress. It will be my pleasure to co-operate with you in the matter and to give the nominee my hearty support. I am, very respectfully,

Your fellow-citizen,

A. M. LEWIS.

Raleigh, Feb. 8th, 1855.

REMARKS OF MR. HOUSTON,

OF DUPLIN,

Delivered in the House of Commons.

MR. HOUSTON said, having addressd the House at some length on Saturday last in support of this bill, he regreted to say more upon the subject. But sir, I would throw myself upon the indulgence of this House to correct some impressions made by the gentleman from Orange. Mr. H. expressed sorrow, to meet the opposition of the friends of Railroads, and of gentlemen who had been acting in the advocacy of internal improvements heretofore.

But it added astonishment to this sorrow to witness by a gentleman of acknowledged chivalry on attack upon this bill, so insidious and ungallant, and as he confesses himself an attack *in the rear.*—The gentleman is exceedingly eloquent and instructive in his details to the House of the population, products and general importance of the county of Onslow. He sneeringly insinuates that Onslow is poor, that her people import their corn, and that there is nothing in the soil, or commercial prosperity of the county to invite a Railroad to her borders. He complains that the portion of the State between Fayetteville and Beaufort is too poor to be improved. Let me turn back sir, the pages of the North Carolina Legislature. In 1848 we find the representatives of the county of Orange upon this floor urging upon the State the necessity of embarking in this great enterprize, and we also find here foremost among the champions of improvement the identical gentleman himself urging and pleading for this road, not upon the principal of endorsed bonds, but by the aid of the tune of two-thirds of the stock, and what was the reason assigned by the gentleman? Upon what ground did he justify this extravagant request? Why sir, upon nothing more nor less than the *plain simple* and *homely* plea of *poverty*, and sir, I am informed by honorable gentlemen now present, that this was *the available plea*, and secured the State's aid to the work. How artfully the gentleman "blows hot and cold" the poverty of his constituents entitled them to $600,000 for Railroad purposes, while the poverty of other sections entitled *their* applications to nothing, that is the sarcasm of the gentleman which I consider nothing. The gentleman gives as unmistakable evidence of, a classical taste, and fine forensic ability, but sir, while stirring up literary gems and oratorical flights he has forgotten that brightest jewel of human character, *consistency.* He has alluded to the position of *parties*, an *allusion* which the gentleman should never have made while the recollection of the late Gubernatorial campaign is fresh in the minds of the people. I wonder if the gentleman was willing last summer to go with Genl. Dockery into a debt of fifteen millions. I wonder if the gentleman joined with the press of his party in carping and criticising the "judicious system" of Governor Bragg.

He calls the Democratic friends of internal improvements "his auxiliaries." Sir, I am like an ancient philosopher, when complimented by the wicked, I fear I have sinned. If the gentleman has classed me properly I must endeavor to get "delivered from my friends." I voted for the million bill for the gentleman's road, not because I am so liberal or have any great affection for the enterprise, but because my hands are bound and fettered by the action of past Legislatures. And, sir, I have felt worse since giving that vote than any one which I have yet given in the House; not, sir, because the work has no merit, but more particularly on account of the company in which it places me.

I was not even a voter when the gentleman in 1848 aided in creating and imposing upon the State this debt. Now, it comes with a bad grace from the gentleman to lecture myself and others upon the subject of economy because we ask some *small State aid* for the interests of our constituents, and for other projects besides his own peculiar one—the North Carolina Road.

I am a North Carolinian in interest and feeling—am actuated in my votes by a sincere desire to secure her best interests, east and west—break down the barriers that divide us—develope her resources and enable her to take the position to which she is entitled in the rank of States.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1855.

SENATE. The Senate have passed the bill granting the right of way for a Subterranean Telegraph to California. The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, but the Senate adjourned without taking action on it.

HOUSE. Mr. Bocock made a speech on the Naval re-organization bill; after which, the bill with the amendments, was passed—ayes 116, noes 46. The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill to increase the naval force of the United States, by the addition of seven steam sloops of war, but without taking action thereon adjourned.

THE REVENUE BILL. However objectionable some of the features of this bill may be to individuals, here and there, it is a mater of congratulation that the Legislature has fixed upon a scheme of taxation, that will prove adequate to the demands that will be made upon the Treasury, during the next two years. Appropriations made, money must be raised to meet them, and it is the part of manly independence and true wisdom to devise the full means by which this may be accomplished. *Ral. Reg.*

MILBURNE MILLS. We have been shown some specimens of paper manufactured at the above Mills, recently erected on an extensive scale on the Neuse, six miles North-east of this City. The paper is of an excellent texture, well calendered, and of superior whiteness, and affords the most pleasing indication of the ability of the company to give satisfaction to all customers.

The affairs of the Company are under the management of an association of intelligent and energetic gentleman, who will be wanting in no exertions to make their enterprize eminently successful.

Ral. Reg.

Shall Abolitionism Prevail in the South?

The politicians of the southern States who have surrendered themselves to the new secret party attempt to justify this act of wilful degradation by the declaration that the new party have triumphed over the abolitionists of the North, and have made an organization which looks to liberal and to national action, irrespective of past divisions on the slavery question. Under any circumstances, in view of the continued feeling of hostility to the South which has been cultivated and cherished by a large class of men in the free States, this idea would be preposterous; but to make it a shield and a pretext for southern co-operation with such a party as that recently invented, it is not only a dangerous pretext, but it may prove to be a *fatal* one. The new party has become a serpent which has swallowed up all the other reptiles of faction; but it has taken the hue and imbibed the poison of abolition—making that positive which was partially negative before, and giving vitality and vigor to those fanatics who have for long years been fighting under their peculiar leaders, with little of permanent or wide-spread organization even on the theatres where they have most actively labored. It is true that know-nothingism absorbed abolition-whiggery in Massachusetts. It overthrew the old whig leaders—the superannuated Quincys, the polished Everetts, and the courtly Winthrops—men who, however violent against the people of the South, were somewhat restrained, by their education and experience, from resorting to the desperate extremes now so popular in the new party. But the country and the constitution have gained nothing by the change. Indeed, the cause of the South has sustained a loss. Mr. Gardiner and General Wilson are the leaders that have taken the places of those who have been pushed from their stools—the first an avowed abolitionist, and the latter the acknowledged head of the free-soil party in the Bay State for years. Both have been elevated to the highest positions of command; and although both have avowed the doctrines of the new party, both have taken care to reiterate those sentiments of hostility to the South and to the constitution which are fundamental and enduring elements of abolitionism. But in the other States, the *old* whig leaders have been retained in their advanced positions. Those noted abolitionists, Johnston, Pollock, and Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Pennington, Dayton, and Halsted, of New Jersey; Lincoln, of Illinois, Grimes and Harlan, of Iowa; Fogg and Hale, of New Hampshire; Fessenden, of Maine; Gillette and Truman Smith, of Connecticut, lead the fusion column in their respective States, and yield to know-nothingism a hearty support. Even in New York it seems to be conceded that Mr. Seward is to be re-elected by know-nothings in spite of his affected opposition to their order.

But if the South needed any new arguments, the canvass in New Hampshire presents them in the most convincing form. The actor most prominent on the side of the abolitionists and know-nothings in that State is a negro—a fugitive slave, who traverses the State and addresses the people on the subject of "*Slavery and Popery.*" The following announcements are copied from the New Hampshire Independent Democrat, the same abolition organ that traduced President Pierce in 1852 for being hostile to the Catholics of New Hampshire:

SLAVERY AND POPERY. Rev. Thomas James, a fugitive slave, will address the citizens of Franklin on Wednesday evening, January 9, upon Slavery and POPERY, and show their bearing on the nation.

Mr. James will be at
Sanbornton Bridge on Thursday evening,
Lake Village on Saturday evening,
Meredith Bridge on Sunday evening,
New Hampton on Monday evening,
Bristol on Tuesday evening,
Hill on Wednesday evening.

Friends in these places will see that necessary arrangements are made.

Independent Democrat, Jan. 11.

Rev. Thomas James, of Massachusetts, formerly a slave, addressed a crowded audience at Phenix Hall, in this city, last Sunday evening, on the subject of Slavery and Popery. The patient attention which the audience gave to the address is the best test of its ability and of the interest it excited. Mr. James is a WORTHY MAN, and WILL DO GOOD, we make no doubt, wherever he has a hearing.—*Independent Democrat, Jan.* 11.

SLAVERY AND POPERY. Rev. Thomas James, a fugitive slave, will address the citizens of various towns upon Slavery and Popery, and show their bearing on the nation.

Mr. James will lecture January 18th at Plymouth, 19 at North Rumney, 20th at Wentworth, 21st at N. Haverhill and Haverhill Corner, 22d at Piermont, 23d at Oxford street, 24th at Lyme street, 25th at Hanover street, 26th at Lebanon street, 27th at Plainfield Green, 28th at Claremont and Newport, 29th at Bradford Corner, 31st at Chester street, Febuary 1st at Andover, Mass.—*Independent Democrat, Jan.* 18.

That able and vigilant paper, the New Hampshire Patriot, supplies another proof of the abolition character of the new party in the following powerful article:

"DOWN WITH PARTY HACKS. The know-nothings of Manchester and other places, prior to their State convention, pledged themselves by resolutions 'not to support any of the candidates of other parties.' This they carried out to the letter *so far as the democrats are concerned;* but they *forgot their pledges* when they came to whig and free-soil nominations.

"In sentorial district No. 1 they nominated Marcellus Bufford, who was the whig candidate last year, and it was well understood that he would be their candidate this year!

"In district No. 2 it was agreed that Thomas J. Melvin, the candidate of the whigs last year, should be the know-nothing and whig candidate this year, and he has been accordingly nominated by both!

"In district No. 3 the know nothings nominated Nathan Parker, the whig and free-soil senator of last year, with the express agreement that he was to be the candidate of the whigs and free-soilers this year!

"In district No. 5 the know nothings nominated George M. Herring, the whig and free-soil candidate of last year, again to be supported by the united opposition this year!

"In district No. 8 the know-nothings nominated George W. Hammond, a man who was run last year by the free-soilers and a variety of isms!

"In district No. 9 the know-nothings nominated William Hale, the whig and free-soil senator of last year, and it was well known that he was their candidate for re-election!

"In district No 11 John Clough, the candidate of both whigs and free-soilers in 1853, was nominated by the know-nothings, with the distinct understanding that he should be supported by all these factions at the ensuing election!

"In district No. 12 the know-nothings nominated Aurin M. Chase, the free soil candidate of last year, knowing that he would be the same this year!

"Here are *two-thirds* of the senatorial candidates all old whig and tree-soil candidates and 'old party hacks.'

"In the Hillsborough councillor district the know-nothings have nominated Stephen Smith, the present whig and free-soil councillor, and it was known to the voters of the enrtire district that he was again to be run for the same office!

"In the Grafton and Coos district a disaffected democrat, who ran in opposition to the regular candidate last year, is the know-nothing candidate!

"Besides all this, look at the county nominations, which are more barefaced still!

"How can any man be deceived by promises to give us a democratic candidate for governor? They have taken the senate, the council, all the members of Congress, and mean to have two United States senator."

The two candidates for United States senator are John P. Hale and ex-Governor Colby, fanatical and notorious abolitioists.

The idea of disfranchising all white citizens of the United States who are Catholics or adopted citizens, and at the same time elevating to social and political positions the negro, is not a new expedient. It has long been a favorite reform of northern fanatics. Nor is it confined to New Hampshire, where a fugitive black is preaching politics and religion to delighted crowds. The city of Boston was recently convulsed almost to the shedding of blood because of a runaway negro—and Governor Gardiner is one of those who applauded the attempt at resistanee of the authority of the United States, when that authority was exereised on the side of the owner. In Pennsylvania a bill has been introduced to confer the right of suffrage upon negroes, by one of the leaders of the party pledged to the incxorable disfranchisement of all adopted citizens and of all Catholics, native-born or otherwise.

Millions of whites are to be branded with shame because of their religious belief and the accident of birth, while a race of blacks are sought to be crowned with political and social advantages—as if to complete the most shameless and revolting organization that ever cursed our happy country.

How do the sensitive and sensible people of the Southern States like this spec acle? Are they willing to become the tools of designing demagogues, and to unite with the abolitionists of the North in making war upon the democratic party? There is not a politician in the South, no matter how ingenious or crafty, who can name a single national man that has been elected or appointed to office in the free States by this new party. There is not a politician in the South who can successfully deny that the whole power and patronage of this party have been thrown into the hands of the abolition leaders and fanatical priests. Now, it may be a very agreeable thing to ultra whig politicians like Mr. Rayner, or Mr. Botts, or Mr. Prentice, to see the democrats of the free States prostrated by the know-nothings, as they have heretofore been prostrated for standing by the constitution, by the abolitionists; but when, as for a compensation for this loss, they present such avowed and active adversaries of the constitution as Hale, Stevens, Gardiner, and Wilson, and virtually ask the people of the South to accept these as their future friends, we think it is asking a little too much, and reposing too confidently upon the supposed credulity of the southern people. The southern whig leaders that we have named, however anxious they may be to help know-nothingism in its war upon the religion and the rights of certain classes of citizens, *cannot do this without going the whole length in favor of future abolition movements.* They are, therefore, assuming a fearful responsibility in their laborious efforts to seduce the southern people into the trap which has been set for them. The dissensions that vex the councils of the know-nothing conspiracy in the north should be an admonition to their would-be-followers in the South. These dissensions spring from, and prove, the abolition influences that control these councils. They arise from the protests of such democrats as were deluded into the order by its supposed and blatant Americanism, and who discover, when it is too late, that they are a miserable minority, bound by their oaths to submit to the arrogant dictation of abolitionists and abolition whigs. Gradually, but irresistably, the power of abolitionism is developing itself, and Messrs. Rayner, Botts, and Company must move quickly, or else they will not have time to conduct the southern people into the dens that now yawn to receive them.

The southern people, to their high honor be it spoken, have never been prone to yield to the follies and dangers of New England fanaticism. They stood proudly and loftily aloof from anti-Masonry. They denounced, with infinite scorn, the former pseudo native-Americanism. They sent back rebukes, instead of echoes, when northern men plotted against the late war with England and the last war with Mexico. They have thus far kept their skirts clear of the dangerous isms that have grown out of religious politicians and temperence reformers. This is to their high and their lasting credit.

Would it not, therefore, be a sight to make a whole nation mourn if this proud and noble consistency were now arrested? Would it not be a most unnatural and humiliating deed if, in a moment of infatuation, the south turned back upon its record, and threw itself into the arms of its *only enemies*, clothed in the garb of proscription and of bigotry? Let us hope that this dark day will never lower upon that patriotic section of the American Union which has been assailed by all factions in turn, and up to this day has successfully resisted and defied them.

Washington Union.

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. The addition of a new dogma to the tenets of the most numerous of the religious denominations of Christendom is one of the remarkable events of the day. The Pope has thought fit to collect the opinions of the Bishops of the Catholic Church on the question of the immaculate conception of Mary, the mother of Jesus, and a large majority of their voices being in the affirmative, he has proclaimed, as the doctrine of the church, that the blessed Virgin was conceived without any stain of original sin. What was heretofore a matter of doubt and dispute is now to be a matter of faith. A dogma which the councils of the church hitherto had left open to question, which was not regarded as settled by the Scriptures, or the Fathers, or tradition is now inserted in the Catholic creed, and all who do not accept it are to be considered as heretics. Of the Bishops of the Latin Church thirty-two only gave their voices against the proceedings as unseasonable, and four objected to adopting a tenet of religion without holding a General Council, in which it could be first discussed. All Rome is rejoicing that the list of incortrovertible points of doctrine has received this important addition.

Of course this declaration of the sinlessness of the Virgin from the beginning of her existence is not made without regard to its bearing upon the doctrines and practices of the church which adopts it. To the adoration of the Son it is not in any manner necessary, or even auxiliary. The character ascribed to him by that church, as one of the persons of the Godhead, is too exalted to admit of any admission of eminence or honor, of purity or sanctity.

The Latin Church, however, prescribes the worship of the Virgin, and any view of her character by which it is exalted and brought nearer to the Divine would of course increase her claims, to reverence, and so far lessen the difficulty which some of the faithful might feel in offering prayers to a human being. The doctrine of her immaculate conception places her beatification far above that of any of the Saints in the calender. It places her in a state of exemption from all human frailties, from all liability to sin and error throughout the course of her life, and elevates her to a height of sanctity which no other of the children of men ever occupied. The new dogma is, therefore, auxiliary to the adoration of the Virgin. Henceforth, it is not permitted to any member of the Latin Church to admit the possibility of her having fallen into sin by any proclivity or infirmity inherited from her progenitors. If any man hereafter shall seek to lessen her claims to the reverence in which she is held, by speaking of her as liable, by original constitution, to the defects of our common nature, he blasphemes and renders himself subject to the censures of the church. In this manner the new dogma aids and fortifies the practice of praying to the Virgin.

Among the Prelates who objected that the doctrine of the immaculate conception should not be made a tenet of the Latin Church without the intervention of a General Council, the Archibshop of Paris is mentioned. The Gallican Church has hitherto shown itself somewhat intractable in the relations which it has maintained with the Pope; and from a letter written at Paris it appears that there is some dissatisfaction with the late proceeding among the French Catholics. It would be rash, however, to predict any thing but eventual submission to the Papal authority in regard to this question. The tendency to liberalism in the Latin Church has had its day, for the present at least, and now the movement of the religious mind is in the contrary direction.

N. Y. Evening Post.

Pennsylvania U. S. Senator.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 13. A joint convention of both Houses went into the election of a United States Senator to-day at 12 o'clock. On the second ballot, Mr. Cameron received 59 votes, Mr. Buckalew 48, and J. P. Jones 11. The Convention then adjourned for two weeks.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WAKE.

A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATS OF WAKE County will be held in the TOWN HALL, Raleigh, on MONDAY of the next SUPERIOR COURT, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Feb. 15, 1855. 25—

To the Stockholders of the North-Carolina RAILROAD.

THE LEGISLATURE HAVING AUTHORIZED THE subscription of another million of stock in this Road upon the condition that the Stockholders assent to its being preferred stock, and having amended the charter in other respects, you are hereby requested to meet at the office of the North Carolina Railroad Company, in the town of Greensborough, on Monday the 5th day of March, to pass upon the matter submitted to you by the act of the General Assembly.

It is very important to have a full attendance in person or by proxy.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
Pres. N. C. Railroad.

February 14, 1855. 25—td.

Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of said Company at Wilmington, on Thursday the 8th day of March next. A punctual and general attendance is earnestly solicited. It will be one of the most important meetings the Company has ever held, as arrangements will have to be made for paying the debts of the Company, and steps must be taken for a prompt and vigorous prosecution of the work. *Let every Stockholder then be present* who wishes to preserve his stock and complete the improvement.

ALEX. MURCHISON, President.

February 15, 1855. 25—18thM.

*** Fayetteville Observer and Carolinian, Wilmington Commercial and Journal, Raleigh Register and Star copy until 8th March.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Raleigh, February 1, 1855.

A.
Anderson, Alonzo
Allen, Mrs M. B.
Adams, John
Adams, Miss S.
Adams, A.
Anderson, (Negro)
Anderson, Melville

B.
Bishop, G. W. 2
Brown, W. J.
Bracket, E
Betts, Alvin
Beason, Issac
Biddle, Miss M S 3
Brown, Henry
Bolton, Huey
Belvin, Wm A
Butler, Miss A
Butler, John
Bell, Jno F
Bobbett, Jno R
Browning, Sam'l R
Blaisdell, W B
Bullock, J K
Brown, H G
Brisleu, Barnard
Bamford, Thomas
Byran, Jno W 2
Bevins, J D
Bryant, Miss Mary
Bradley, Jno C 2
Banks, Thomas
Blake, A M
Belvin, George H
Beal, J H
Basford, James
Bartley, Partbania
Brown, Jos B 2
Baker, G H
Bickel, Wm O
Bell, Hilliard
Bason, Dr
Betts, A W 8

C.
Carnell, Jas M
Cannon, Bernard
Carter, Ed
Cooper, Matthew
Clayton, L T 2
Child, L D
Carter, D M
Clarke, H J B
Curfman, Jno F
Craft, T C
Cooper, Neil
Cuthen, J H G M
Cooke, Jos W
Crown, Dr Chas
Conrad, Ed R
Collins, Col Jno
Cooke, Jos F
Cain, Wm
Champion, Jas

D.
Davis, Geo W

E.
Edney, B M
Early, Mrs M 2

F.
Fraser, Alexander 3
Furgeson, Robt
Ferrill, Eli
Foster, Roger
Francis, Peter

G.
Garvey, Michael
Griffice, W M
Gallagher, Neel
Green, J B
Garrard, Thompson
Gregory, Mason
Gaston, Miss Martha
Glenville, Peter
Gaston, Jas W
Grimshaw, Dr A H

H.
Harp, Jno W
Hamill, W P
Holland, Alsey
House, S V
Hayes, Wm
Herpoth, Margaret
Hollings, Dan'l
Heuston, Jno F
Horneday, James
High, E S 3
Haughton, L
Haly, Curton Rob't
House, Miss M W
Hounger, Prof E N 2
Horton, Gepsey
Hood, James R
Horne, Mrs H M
High, Mrs E C
Hill, Thomas B 2
Historic'l Soc'y, Sec of
Harwood, Ed
Hawkins, Jno D
Haywood, Col J A
Hamil, Perkin
Horton, Miss M A
Harriss, Thos D
Horton, M A

J.
Jackson, Jno J
Jones, Alvin
Johnson, Alford
Jewell, Seth
Jones, Col David 2
Jordan, Miss C F
Jones, Miss Eliza H
Jeter, A A
Jordan, James C
Janson, Wm
Johnson, Miss H
Jones, Scott
James, E F
Johnson, Frank
Jackson, Rev W G
Jones, K & Son
Jones, Miss T E
Jordan, D W
Jones, R C
Jolly, Mrs Martha

K.
Keeran, Thomas
Keeth, Kit
King, Wesley
King, Mrs Barboro
L.
Lapland, Allen
Lack, Jno P
Lashly, Wm
Lyon, T 2
Lane, Miss Mary
Lassiter, John
Leavy, Miss V
Lucas, J B

M.
Martin, Peter
Mullin, Wm A
Mixson, Miss M
Moss, Willis
May, Miss Lucy
Mason & Randall
McCullers, Miss C
Murray, Henry
Medlin, Wiley
McDugald, J G
McCullers, Sally
McDermot, Jos
Moore, R R
McGhee, Thomas
May, Miss Helen
Meudenhall, Geo C
Mills, Hon Chas
Merie, J C
Martin, John
McLean, Jno M
Mardre, Wm B
Moring, A

N.
Nichols & McNair
Nichols, Harry W
Nutt, Miss M
Newnam, S E B
Newby, Miss Kate J
Nelson, W B 2

P.
Pierce, James
Pinder, Miss C
Pullen, Wm
Powell, Caswell
Pary, George
Plake, Miss Julia
Parham, Thompson
Pullen, Turner
Pratt, Jas H
Pearson, Mrs E 2
Pearson, S J
Phillips, Maj W
Poole, Miss Phetna
Powers, James
Pleasants, Abner S
Parrish, Boykin & Co

R.
Person, Benj F
Phillips, Miss S
Peppercorn, Mr
Reaves, J E
Rogers, E H
Robertson, Dr G 3
Root, Luther
Roles, Ruffin
Randolph, Dr C J
Rogers, Wm
Bonner, Chas
Ridout, Fred
Russell, Jno E
Richardson, W H

S.
Scott & Jenkins
Sloan, James 2
Seawell, Mrs. Henry
Sorrell, Matthew
Stone, S S 2
Sour & Co 2
Seawell, Sam'l E
Stephenson, George
Sawyer, Miss
Shaw, Jesse
Ston., Miss V V
Sauls, Wiley
Smith, S
Snow, Larkin
Smith, S E
Stephens, Mrs E
Smith, Miss M E
Sorrell, Jno
Sr.Nell, Levett M
Sater Elihu

T.
Titcomb, Dr. Jno M

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the first session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to confer the brevet of second lieutenant upon such meritorious non-commissioned officers, as may, under regulations to be established, be brought before an army board composed of four officers of rank, specially convened for the purpose, and be found qualified for the duties of commissioned officers; and to attach them to regiments, as supernumary officers, according to the provisions of the fourth section of the act approved April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twelve, entitled "An act making further provision for the corps of engineers"

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the allowance to soldiers employed at work on fortifications, in surveys, in cutting roads, and other constant labor, of not less than ten days, authorized by the act approved March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act to regula e the pay of the army when employed on fatigue duty," be increased to twenty-five cents per day for men employed as laborers and teamsters, and forty cents per day, when employed as mechanics, at all stations east of the Rocky Mountains, and to thirty-five cents and fifty cents per day, respectively, when the men are employed at stations west of those mountains

APPROVED, August 4, 1854.

CHAP. CCXLVIII.—An Act to Repeal the first proviso of the fourth section of the act entitled "An Act granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States," approved September twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first proviso of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved September twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

APPROVED, August 4, 1854

CHAP. CCXLIX.—An Act to extend the Right of Pre-emption over Unsurveyed Lands in Minnesota, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the pre-emption act of fourth September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and the acts amendatory thereof, shall be extended to the lands in Minnesota Territory, whether surveyed or not; but in all cases where preemption is claimed on unsurveyed lands the settler shall file his declaratory statement within three months after the survey has been made and returned, and make proof and payment before the day appointed by the President's proclamation for the commencement of the sale of the lands, including the tract claimed: *Provided, however*, That if, when said lands are surved, it is found that two or more persons have settled upon the same quarter section, each shall be permitted to enter his improvement, as near as may be, by legal subdivisions

APPROVED, August 4, 1854

CHAP. CCLXVII.—An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five:

For pay of the army, one million eight hundred and thirty-nine thousand and seventy-one dollars

For commutation of officers' subsistence, six hundred and twenty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and four thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars

For payment in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, thirty-six thousand three hundred and fifty dollars

For expenses of recruiting, fifty-three thousand two hundred dollars

For three months's extra pay for non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, on re-enlistment, ten thousand dollars

For subsistence in kind, one million and twenty-eight thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars

For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, four hundred and eighty thousand three hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents

For the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the Quartermaster's Department, at the several military posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and also for the authorized number of officers' horses, when serving in the field, and at the outposts; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments, and for the printing of division and department orders, army regulations, and reports, nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars

For the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge-advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; the construction of roads and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, including those employed as clerks at division and department head-quarters; expenses of expenses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers, and trains, when military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, including hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerk to officers of the Quartermaster's Department: compensation of forage and wagonmasters, authorized by the act of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the various expenditures required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: horse equipments, the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, purchase of medicines for horses and mules, shoeing horses of mounted corps and repairing dragoon and rifle equipments, three hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and sixty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents

For constructing barracks and other buildings at posts, which it may be necessary to occupy during the year, and for repairing, altering, and enlarging buildings at the established posts, including hire or commutation of quarters for officers; hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safe keeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments; for encampments and temporary frontier stations, six hundred and twenty thousand dollars

For mileage or allowance made to officers for the transportation of themselves and baggage when travelling on duty without troops, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops, when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and horse-equipments, from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots; of subsistence from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery, under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent: of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms, from the foundaries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots, freights, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, wagons, carts, drays, ships, and other sea-going vessels and boats, for the transportation of supplies, and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expenses of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require that it be brought from a distance, one million two hundred thousand dollars

For the purchase of horses required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the companies of light artillery, and the regiment of mounted riflemen, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars

For contingencies of the army, six thousand dollars

For the Medical and Hospital Department, fifty-one thousand two hundred and forty dollars

For contingent expenses of the Adjutant-General's Department, as division and department headquarters, four hundred dollars

For repair and preparations of the Ponton-Bridge train, to be stored and kept in readiness for the field, fifteen thousand dollars

For armament of fortifications, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, seventy-five thousand dollars

For the current expenses of the ordance service, one hundred thousand dollars

For the manufacture of arms at the national armories, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That so much of all laws heretofore passed, which authorized the appointment of military officers to superintend the operations at the national armories, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a competent and well qualified civilian as superintendent at each of said armories

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Harper's Ferry, thirty-five thousand one hundred dollars

For arsenals, thirty-three thousand three hundred and ten dollars

For the completion of magazine at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, twenty-five thousand dollars

For an iron steamer to be used in the survey of the northern and north western lakes, including Lake Superior, under the War Department, fifty thousand dollars

For military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi, twenty-five thousand dollars

For continuing the survey of the northern and nort-western lakes, including Lake Superior, fifty thousand dollars

For repairs of instruments of the corps of topographical engineers, five thousand dollars

For printing and distributing charts of lake surveys, one thousand five hundred dollars

For the purchase of Barlow's planetarium for the use of the military academy at West Point, two thousand dollars

For fuel and quarters for officers of the army serving on light-house duty, the payment of which is no longer made or provided for by the Quartermaster's Department, five thousand and sixty-three dollars and sixty-seven cents

For continuing the explorations and surveys to ascertain the best route for a railway to the Pacific, and for completing the reports of surveys already made, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars

For fuel and quarters and for mileage or transportation for officers and enlisted soldiers of the army serving in the coast survey, in cases no longer provided for by the Quartermaster's Department, ten thousand dollars

For arrearages prior to July first, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, payable through the office of the Third Auditor, under an act approved May the first, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, in addition to a balance of seven thousand six hundred and fifty-three dollars and five cents undrawn in the treasury on the thirtieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, three thousand five hundred dollars

For purchase of a site, and construction of an arsenal at Benicia, California, thirty-three thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars

For the sword ordered to be presented to Brevet Major-General John E. Wool, by the joint resolution approved January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars

For payment of claims adjudicated by the board of army officers, appointed by the Secretary of War, under the sixth section of the act of August thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars and twenty-three and a half cents

For the purchase of the best breech loading rifles in the opinion of the Secretary of War, for the use of the United States army, ninety thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War, after a fair practical test thereof, shall deem the purchase advisable and proper

That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, directed in the settlement of the accounts of Captain Joseph L. Folsom, assistant quartermaster of the United States army, to receive parol testimony of the disbursements made by him as such assistant quartermaster, in lieu of vouchers for such disbursements which were destroyed by the fire in the city of San Francisco, on the fourth of May, *anno Domini*, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and that upon the testimony so taken, if satisactory to the department, the accounts of said assistant quartermaster shall be audited and settled according to the principles of equity and justice: *Provided*, That the sum so owed shall not exceed the balance now due from said Folsom to the treasury

Shawness.—For the first instalment of interest at five per cent. on forty thousand dollars, for education, per third article of the treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars

For the first of eight annual instalments of money in payment for lands, per third article of the treaty May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred thousand dollars

For the expenses of surveying the lands and setting apart the surplus as provided in the fifth article of the treaty May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars

For payment for relinquishment of certain permanent and other annuities and satisfaction for losses, damages, and claims, per eleventh article of the treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty-seven thousand dollars

Kickapoo and Peoria, and Wea and Piankshaw.—For the expenses of surveying the land as provided in the third and fourth articles of the treaty of May thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand three hundred dollars

For payment of the first of three instalments in money of thirteen thousand dollars each, for purchase of former permanent annuities and relinquishment of claims and damages per sixth article of the treaty of May thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirteen thousand dollars

For the first of five instalments for support of a blacksmith and assistant, per sixth article of the treaty of thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven hundred and twenty dollars

For the first of five instalments for the purchase of iron and steel, per sixth article of the treaty of thirtieth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two hundred and twenty dollars

For the erection of a smith's shop, and purchase of tools thereof, per sixth article of the treaty of thirtieth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one hundred and twenty dollars

Miamies.—For the expenses of surveying the lands as provided in the second article of the treaty June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars

For interest at the rate of five per centum on fifty thousand dollars for educational purposes, etc., per third article of the treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars

Reappropriation: For payment of the valuation of improvements on lands ceded, as stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and the seventh article of the treaty eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, the amount having been carried to the surplus fund by warrant number ninety-four of treaty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, per fourth article of the treaty June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand dollars and sixty-eight cents

For the payment of the Miamies, residing on the ceded lands, of the first of six equal annual instalments for purchase of former perpetual and other annuities and relinquishment of claims, etc., per fourth article of the treaty June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty-one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eleven cents

For payment in full to John Grigg and Sash-o-quash, as provided in the fourth article of said last mentioned treaty, nine thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty-two cents

For payment of the claims of Miamies who live on the ceded lands, for damages and loss of stock and other property and for losses of improvements, etc., caused by the removal from Sugar Creek, per fourth article of the treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-two cents

For payment of the expenses incurred in negotiating the articles of May twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with the Menominee Indians, supplemental and amendatory to the treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, nine hundred and fifty dollars

For extra clerk-hire for the service of the Indian office, for one year, commencing on the first of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand six hundred dollars

For payment of the expenses of the delegates of the Creek nation of Indians now in this city, one thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-five cents: *Provided*, That the following appropriations contained in the Indian appropriation act, passed at the present session, are hereby annulled and repealed

For fulfilling treaties with the Shawnees; permanent provision for salt, sixty dollars; blacksmith and assistant, eight hundred and forty dollars; iron and steel, two hundred and twenty dollars

For fulfilling treaties with the Piankeshaws, in permanent annuities, eight hundred dollars

For fulfilling treaties with the Weas; permanent annuity, three thousand dollars

For fulfilling treaties with the Miamies; money in lieu of laborers, two hundred and fifty dollars; agricultural implements, two hundred dollars

For fulfilling treaties with the Delawares; permanent annuity, fourth article, treaty of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars; permanent annuity, third article of September, eighteen and nine, five hundred dollars; permanent annuity, fifth article, treaty of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thousand dollars; permanent annuity, article supplementary, &c., (eighteen hundred and twenty-nine) one thousand dollars; permanent provisions for blacksmith, October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars; permanent provisions for iron and steel for shop, October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred and twenty dollars

For payment, as stipulated by the article dated June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, supplementary to the treaty at Fort Gibson, of November twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, to individuals of the Creek nation, for "claims for property and improvements abandoned or lost, in consequence of their emigration west of the Mississippi," to be distributed, under the direction of the chiefs and the agent of the United States for the Creeks, in the proportion as set forth and determined in the schedule referred to in the second article of the said treaty of November twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three hundred and fifty thousan dollars: *Provided further*, That the appropriation of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars, for interest thereon contained in the Indian appropriation act, passed at the present session, be, and the same is hereby repealed

For completing the Mendata and Big Sioux River road, in accordance with the estimates of the Secretary of War, twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War

SEC. [2.] *And be it further enacted*, That the amount which it may be found necessary to pay under the act of twenty-seventh March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to the widows and orphans of the United States troops, who perished by the recent disaster to the steamship San Francisco, be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated

SEC. [3.] *And be it further enacted*, That the act approved September twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, entitled "An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," the act approved March twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, entitled, "An act to make land warrants assignable and for other purposes;" and the act approved February third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, entitled, "An act to continue half pay to certain widows and orphans," shall not be so construed as to deprive any widow from the benefits therein granted for the service of her husband, though she may have married again: *Provided, however*, That the applicant is a widow at the time of making the claim: *Provided*, Such party shall not receive pension during coverture

SEC. [4.] *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to receive and cause to be placed on the files of his department, such additional muster-rolls of the battalion of volunteers commanded by Lt. Col. J. C. Fremont, in California, duly authenticated by the proper officers, as have not heretofore been received and filed, and to cause such corrections of the muster-rolls to be made in regard to the periods of inlistment and terms of service, and the omission of names of the members of said battalion, as upon satisfactory proof, he may deem right and proper, and as far as practicable to correspond with the pay-rolls of Major P. B. Reading, paymaster of said battalion, with respect to the period of service, so that all who served in the military service of the United States in California during the late war with Mexico, whether under the command of naval or military officers, may be entitled to all the benefits of all the acts of Congress, providing for the enrolment of volunteers in the Mexican war: *Provided*, that no payment shall be made in consequence of this section, beyond the sum heretofore appropriated

SEC. [5.] *And be it further enacted*, That the join resolution entitled "A resolution explanatory of the act appropriating money for the removal of the raft of Red River," approved January seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, be and is hereby repealed, and that the Secretary of the Department of War be authorized to expend the appropriation in reference to the Red River raft, in such way, and for such purposes as he may approve, having in view the improvement of the navigation of Red River, in and around the said raft

SEC. [6.] *And be it further enacted*, That in the event that the Secretary of War shall deem it inconsistent with the interests of the military service to furnise a sufficient portion of the military buildings at Fort Leavenworth for the use of the territorial government of Kansas, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars shall be, and is that contingency hereby is appropriated for the erection of public buildings for the use of the legislature of the Territory of Kansas, to be expended under the direction of the governor of said Territory

SEC. [7.] *And be it further enacted*, That the sums appropriated by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, for the removal and subsistence of the Menomonees, and for the establishment of a manual labor school, &c., for them, and now remaining in the treasury, together with the sums for pay of a miller heretofore appropriated, be paid to or expended for the benefit of said Menomonee Indians, according to the stipulations of said supplementary and amendatory articles

SEC. 2. [8.] *And be it further enacted*, That of the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars "for continuing the topographical and hydrographical survey of the Delta of the Mississippi, with such investigations as may lead to determine the most practicable plan for securing it from inundation," approved August thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, the sum of five thousand dollars may be applied, under the special direction of the Secretary of War, to the payment of any expenses connected with said survey and investigations, incuared prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two

SEC. 3. [9.] *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to examined into and ascertain the amount of expenses incurred and now actually paid, by the State of California, in the suppression of Indian hostilities within the said State, prior to the first of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and that the amount of such expenses, when so ascertained, be paid into the treasury of said State: *Provided*, That the sum so paid shall not exceed in amount the sum of nine hundred and twenty-four thousand two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents; which amount is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated

APPROVED, August 5, 1854

(To be continued.)

Premium Circular Saws.

THE HIGHEST PRIZE MEDAL, GIVEN AT THE Mechanic's Institute at its recent annual exhibition held at Richmond, Va, for the encouragement and promotion of American Manufactures was awarded to Toland and Burger, for specimens of their celebrated circular and other Saws.

The proprietors beg respectfully to call the further attention of Merchants, Founders, Mill men and the public generally, to the concurrent testimony of some of most influential and highly respectable citizens of the City of Richmond.

TREDEGAR FOUNDRY, }
Richmond, October 30, 1854. }

It gives us pleasure to state, that the Richmond made Saws of Messrs Toland & Burger, have proved equal to any we have used. We recommend these gentlemen to all who desire to encourage enterprise at home, and are much pleased to learn that they are receiving a liberal patronage.

ANDERSON DELANY & CO.

Richmond Va. Oct. 30, 1854.

The undersigned have sold thirty or more large Circular Saws, manufactured here by Messrs Toland & Burger, and we take pleasure in saying we have not heard a complaint of one that we have sold.

We keep an assortment of all the different kinds of Saws they make, viz: Circular Saws, all sizes, Mill, Pit, Cross Cut, Rip, Hand, Panel, Wood and Web Saws. We respectfully ask the attention of the Public to these Goods, as they are made in Virginia, are warranted in every respect; if they do not give full satisfaction, they can be returned, and they are sold low as similar goods can be purchased in the United States.

SMITH & HARWOOD,
Dealers in Harware, &c., No. 85 Main St.

EAGLE FOUNDRY OFFICE, }
Richmond, 22d August 1854. }

MESSRS. TOLAND & BURGER:

Gentlemen. It gives me pleasure to be enabled to state that the Circular Saws I have obtained from you for the use of my mills, are of very superion quality, and have given entire satisfaction to my customers in every instance; and I do not hesitate to pronounce them equal in every respect, if not superior, to those of any other manufactory within my knowledge, and can confidently recommend them to the public. Very respectfully, yours,

P. RAHM.

EAGLE FOUNDRY, }
Richmond, 30th August, 1854. }

MESSRS. TOLAND & BERGER:

Gentlemen—I have put in operation, since my connection with the above establishment, several of your Circular Saws; and they perform well, and I would recommend them to all in want of a good article.

JOHN CLARKE, *Sawyer.*

TERMS OF WARRANTY.

All Saws manufactured by and stamped Toland and Burger, are fully warranted, including temper, truth and soundness.

We challenge the production of a single instance in which we have failed to make good our Warranty. Purchasers will recollect that no other manufacturers give a full Warranty, either in Europe or America.

Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

TOLAND & BURGER.
Richmond, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—6msw.

FIRE COMPANIES. THE CITIZENS OF RALeigh are hereby invited to enrol their names as members of the City Fire Companies, two of said Companies to consist of forty men each, and the other of twenty men, the first two to be known as Fire Companies number 1 and 2, and the other as the Hook and Ladder Company, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly entitled "an act for the better protection of the City of Raleigh from losses by fire." Persons disposed to volunteer as members of the same will furnish either of the City Constables with their names on or before Saturday the 24th day of February, 1855, on which day if the prescribed number (one hundred) have not previously volunteered a draft will be made from the whole number of citizens to supply the deficiency.

Members of the Fire Companies are exempt by act of Assembly from military duty during their term of service except the country should be at war.

WM. DALLAS HAYHOOD, *Int'd.*
Raleigh, February 2, 1855. 22—1d.

$10 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM THE subscriber, about the last of November, 1854, a small red bay mule with two white spots on his back where the saddle works. Said mule was traded to me at Nash Court in November last, I got him from a horse trader from Virginia who said he had traded for him a few days before from some man in the lower part of Nash or the upper part of Edgecombe.

I will give the above reward for the delivery of the mule, or five dollars for any information so that I can get him.

JAMES M. HARRIS.
Raleigh, February 2, 1855. 22—3t.

SPRING STYLE OF HATS FOR 1855.—The subscribers have this day received by the Adams Express Co., Beebe & Co's. Spring Style of Fashionable Hats. For their beauty and lightness please call and examine them.

Also, Warburton's style with corrugated brims. Something new.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Feb. 2, 1855. 22—

NEW STORE.—AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN PRIMROSE, on Fayetteville street, just above the Market House.

The subscriber has opened a full stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Groceries, and a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a City Store, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at cost. He is determined to sell, and must and will sell; and those in want of goods or groceries can now get bargains. Call soon, and give me a trial before you buy elsewhere.

MARX. SCHLOSS.
Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—tf.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE PUT THE CARRIAGE AND Buggy, which we exhibited at the State Fair, into the hands of Mr. James Harris, of Raleigh, for sale.

Persons wishing to purchase, or having a desire to examine a fine piece of work, will call on Mr. Harris.

DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
Kinston, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—3w.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WHITMEL H. HARDEE, and our firm will henceforth be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE. Conducting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 3, 1855. 21—tf.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, A GOOD NURSE. A middle-aged woman preferred. Inquire at this office.

January 31, 1855. 21—3t.

ASBURY ACADEMY.—THIS ACADEMY IS situated in the country, six miles west of Raleigh, near the N. C. R. R. The location is remarkably healthy and desirable in every point of view. Board can be had at respectable houses near the academy at $6 per month. The terms for tuition are,

For Elementary English branches,	$10 00
" Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography,	12 50
" Higher English branches,	15 00
" Classics,	20 00

Students charged from date of entrance.

The first session commenced January 16, 1855.

A. R. MILLER, *Principal.*
January 20, 1855. 17—

NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNED.—PERSONS indebted to the undersigned, either by note or account for one year or more, are hereby informed that settlement must be made on or before the first day of January next, or I shall be under the painful necessity of placing them in the hands of an officer for collection.

ISAAC PROCTER.
Dec. 18, 1854. 6—tf.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simont Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of

Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 8-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

THE STATE FAIR!

HARDING'S EXHIBITION!!!

E. L. HARDING WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform those contemplating a visit to the annual Agricultural Fair, to be held in October, that he has selected with immediate reference to their wants and wishes, the *largest* and *most varied* assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

that it has ever been his pleasure to exhibit.

He would, therefore, suggest the two important considerations of *convenience* and *economy*, while they can purchase from a WELL ESTABLISHED CLOTHING EMPORIUM IN RALEIGH, as good garments as can be made to order, at as *low prices* as can be sold elsewhere.

EDWARD L. HARDING,
Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
September 15, 1854. 86—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.

GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.
January 9, 1855. 14—

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!—FOR THE IMMIGRANT AND CAPITALISTS! Persons in search of homes, or investments in Texas, are respectfully invited to our office.

We have, for sale, more than two hundred thousand acres of land, in various parts of the State. Titles guarantied.

Land located, claims against the State or individuals collected and adjusted.

Office on Congress Avenue, City of Austin, Texas.

As we buy land on commission, strangers will find it to their interest to purchase through us.

RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.
Real Estate Brokers, Collecting and Land Agents.
October 16, 1854. 94—

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the last of June, my boy HINTON. Said boy is about 22 years old, 5 1-2 or 6 feet high, light complexion, has weak eyes—marks not recollected. I purchased said boy of J. C. Moore; he purchased him of Dempsey Soral, in this county. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail, so that I get him.

H. R. NELSON.
Roger's Store, N. C., Nov. 4, 1854. tf.—p5t.

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Bolting Cloth, &c. &c.* R. SMITH'S CORNER, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.

Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 49—tf.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer*, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)

A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!

In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishment of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—

Oranges, Lemons, per box,	Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,	Cordials,
Nuts of all kinds,	Cigars of all kinds,
Figs and Prunes,	French and German Fancy Goods.

STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.

A. PIZZINI.
April 15, 1854. 44—

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FOR RENT.

The House and lot near the residence of Mrs. Clarke, formerly occupied by E. Cantwell, Esq.

For terms, apply at this office.

Jan. 14, 1853. tf.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto; and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

DISSOLUTION. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day retired from the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission and Forwarding Business, Messers. Baker and Barraud succeeding them in the General Commission Business.

They avail themselves of this opportunity to thank their friends for the patronage extended to the , and beg leave ear